CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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"We Will Always Learn from Great Revolutionary Ideas of Premier KIM IL SUNG...."

Letter to Premier KIM IL SUNG From Tri-Continental Students Studying in UAR

According to the KCNA, a meeting of students from Asia, Africa, and Latin America studying in the United Arab Republic held in Cairo on July 1 for further strengthening militant solidarity with the fighting Korean people and students, unanimously adopted a letter addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people. It reads in part:

In connection with the "Month of Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Troops from South Korea" we students of Asia, Africa and Latin America studying in Cairo have held today a meeting for further strengthening militant solidarity with the fighting people and students of Korea.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we attendants at this meeting, in the name of the Tri-Continental peoples and students who are spreading the flames of struggle for national independence and freedom, extend highest glory and warmest greetings to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed genius-commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement, who brilliantly illumines the road ahead of all the oppressed and exploited peoples of the world in their liberation struggle.

The great victory won by the Korean people in the Patriotic War of Liberation furnished a historic lesson to the oppressed peoples of the world, that U.S. imperialism is anything but a "matchless enemy" and they can combat it and very well defeat it and thus powerfully encouraged the national liberation struggle of the world revolutionary people fighting against imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism. But the U.S. imperialists, far from drawing a proper lesson from the ignominious defeat they sustained in the Korean War are further intensifying their policies of aggression and war.

Particularly, today we are keenly watching the dangerous moves of the U.S. imperialists to expand their war to Korea and the whole Asia in an attempt to recover from their shameful defeats in their war of aggression in Vietnam.

However, the U.S. imperialists are seriously miscalculating once again.

We sternly denounce U.S. imperialism for manoeuvring to unleash again a war of aggression in Korea.

We express all-out support to and solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Korean people who each time smash the repeated brigandish provocative acts of the U.S. imperialists, having made full preparations in accordance with the ideas of the words of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, **"Our people and People's Army will return retaliation for the 'retaliation' of the U.S. imperialists, all-out war for all-out war."**

We fully support the just stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of South Korea and accomplishing the independent unification of the fatherland.

We regard as our own all the patriotic struggles of the South Korean people, including the armed struggle, which are blazing violently against the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the fascist suppression by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and we will strengthen our militant solidarity with them.

Respected and beloved Premier Kim Il Sung teaches us:

"When Africa and Latin America are not free, Asia cannot enjoy freedom; when the U.S. imperialists are driven out of Asia, this will benefit the liberation struggle of African and Latin American peoples. Victory on one front against U.S. imperialism will sap its strength that much, facilitating victory on other fronts."

We students of three continents who find a correct road of struggle in the great line of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung, will further strengthen the militant solidarity among the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who have the common interests and are closely linked to each other in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

U.S. imperialism will eventually perish, if the revolutionary people of Asian, African and Latin American countries in firm unity attack and deal blows at it in all parts of the world and cut off its arms and legs one by one.

No machination of any enemy can hold in check the sacred revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the three continents who are firmly united for the common cause.

We will always learn from the great revolutionary ideas of Premier Kim Il Sung who struggles for genuine freedom and independence against nat... suppression and exploitation and always puts forth a precious guiding compass of struggle for the revolutionary people of the three continents.

Message to Premier KIM IL SUNG From Meeting of Public Figures Of North European Countries

According to the KCNA, a gathering was held on July 11 in Rulong Sporn, Rostock Province, the German Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the "Month of Joint Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Troops from South Korea."

Tourists' groups consisting of public figures of North European countries who attended the gathering adopted a message addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

It reads in full:

On the occasion of the month of struggle from June 25 to July 27, 1968, for opposing U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea, the tourists' groups from Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Finland and Sweden have the opportunity to attend this gathering, together with a large number of people, on July 11, 1968, in Rulong Sporn, the GDR.

We support by all means the demand of the Korean people to force the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea. The Korean people enjoy our full support in the work for developing their Republic without any outside interference and achieving the happiness of the entire Korean people.

We are convinced that the Korean people will certainly make great progress in the future for their socialist system.

We support the Korean people in the struggle for realizing the unification of the fatherland independently free from any foreign interference.

It will contribute to world peace.

The imperialists, the U.S. capitalists, will be driven out of the whole world.

We wish the triumphant successes in the current campaign and the happy future of all the Korean people.

With high considerations.

DPRK Gov't Issues Memorandum, Exposes U.S. Imperialist New War Provocations in Korea

PYONGYANG, July 26 (KCNA)—The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on July 25 a memorandum exposing and denouncing the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are running amuck to unleash a new war, wrecking and trampling underfoot the Korean Armistice Agreement.

At the beginning, the memorandum stresses that the U.S. imperialist aggressors who unleashed the war of aggression in Korea in June 25, 1950, waged an unprecedentedly barbarous and destructive war in Korea by mobilizing one third of their ground force, one fifth of their air force, main force of the navy, equipped with up-to-date technique, and troops of their 15 satellite countries, but they could not subdue the Korean people who rose up as one in the just struggle.

The Korean people and People's Army who inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle defended with their blood the independence of the fatherland and gains of the revolution from the encroachment of the enemies, routed and smited the aggressors, won the great historic victory by displaying matchless devotedness and mass heroism in the past Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The victory of our people in the Korean War was a victory of the revolutionary people over the imperialist reactionary forces and a victory of the revolutionary armed forces over the imperialist aggressive armed forces. It showed that U.S. imperialism is no longer a formidable enemy and that if the people staunchly fight, firmly taking arms in their hands, they can defeat any nefarious imperialist aggressors. For its miserable defeat sustained in the Korean War, the myth about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism was broken into smithereens, and the U.S. imperialists have taken a downhill turn from then on. The peace-loving people of the whole world warmly hailed the great victory of the Korean people over the U.S. imperialist aggressors and hoped that as envisaged in the armistice agreement, all the foreign troops would be withdrawn from Korea at the earliest date and the peaceful unification of Korea be realized.

Owing to the aggressive moves maliciously stepped up by the U.S. imperialist aggressors systematically trampling underfoot the armistice agreement from the first days of its signing, however, the ceasefire has

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REVOLUTIONARY FAMILY OF MARSHAL KIM IL SUNG AND HIS REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES IN HIS EARLY YEARS

While in the Yuwen Middle School, Marshal Kim Il Sung organized and mobilized youth and students to an active struggle against the Chinese reactionary Kuomintang warlords and Japanese imperialism and aroused the entire students to action and led the struggle against the wrongdoings of the reactionary teachers to victory.

Revolutionary Activities Of Marshal KIM IL SUNG In His Early Years (4)

In Kirin Comrade Kim Il Sung waged a principled struggle against wrong views and assertion of the people engaged in the bourgeois national movement and factionalists, while carrying on vigorous revolutionary activities among youths and students.

In those days bourgeois nationalists were concentrated in Kirin and were working feverishly to extend their influence.

Some youths and students followed nationalism.

In the spring of 1927 a "leading" nationalist came from Shanghai and organized a big lecture meeting.

The lecture meeting was wholly devoted to his nationalist propaganda. He did not utter even a word about the practical problems with regard to the actual struggle for the independence of the country and the liberation of the nation.

His lecture characterized by the preaching of national reformism and capitulationism, of course, did not find any response in the hearts of progressive youths and students including Comrade Kim Il Sung. On the contrary, it caused their enragement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung put him written questions refuting his allegation and personally met him and confuted his wrong assertion.

In the course of contacts with those engaged in the bourgeois national movement Comrade Kim Il Sung fully realised that through the nationalist movement advocated by them could Japanese imperialism never be routed nor could Korea's independence be won, and waged a principled struggle against them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung launched an open fight against the nationalists with the general meeting of youth in south Manchuria as an occasion.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the "Kukminbu," a federation of the nationalists' organizations, in Wangchingmen, Hingching county in 1929.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had no relations with this meeting in the light of its nature. But he went to Wangchingmen in the capacity of the delegate of the Paishan Youth League to attend this meeting on the proposal of comrades and the organization to participate in the meeting for achieving the unity of the youth movement and increasing the influence of communism upon the anti-Japanese youth bodies. He also wanted to acquaint himself with the work of the members of the Anti-imperialist Youth League dispatched there.

At that time, a preparatory committee for the general meeting was organized with some of the delegates. Many of its members including Comrade Kim Il Sung were progressive-minded.

The nationalists, the sponsor of the meeting, calculated that the meeting would not go as they wished since many of the members of the preparatory committee had progressive ideas different from theirs, and adopted dirty tricks. They mobilized terrorists on the eve of the meeting and perpetrated white terrorism against the preparatory committee.

Indignant at this treacherous act of the nationalists, Comrade Kim Il Sung had a face-to-face controversy with the chief organizer of terrorism.

It required unusual boldness and determination to have a controversy particularly with the chief organizer of terrorism in a dangerous place where white terror was rampant. Nevertheless, Comrade Kim Il Sung had a confrontation with him without hesitation. He bitterly protested and denounced to the effect that it was a traitorous act of splitting the nation even in an alien land to commit white terrorism against compatriots, that man could be destroyed physically by force but his ideas could not be stamped out, and that if they dampen the spirit of the young people following progressive thoughts of the times, it would do harm to the revolution. Then he left there.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with his comrades, issued at Sanyuanpu in Liuho county a statement condemning the crimes of the nationalists who murdered the progressive young members of the preparatory committee for the general meeting of youth in south Manchuria in order to attain their dirty political end.

Thus, Comrade Kim Il Sung fought against the bourgeois nationalists who had gone quite to the bad owing to the suppression by Japanese imperialism, and, at the same time, bitterly criticized the wrong acts and allegation of the factionalists who were seeking to split and undermine the anti-Japanese movement of the masses in northeast China at that time.

In those days the factionalists were in a frenzy to exert a greater influence upon the youths and students in Kirin.

The "leading" factionalists calculated that if they put under their control the Korean youths and students who had come to Kirin from different places they could extend their influence to the areas with which youths and students had connection, and cajoled them, claiming to stand for communism to win their favour.

Comrade Kim Il Sung met "heads" of different factions many times, criticized their factionalist acts and wrong allegation. In the meantime, he exposed their double-faced nature to youths and students, thereby frustrating their sinister attempts. Comrade Kim Il Sung also severely criticized the "leaders" of the factions who were engrossed in unrealistic empty talks, instead of raising the vital, immediate questions for the liberation and independence of Korea.

Thus, Comrade Kim Il Sung, already in the days when he conducted the youth movement, saw through the true colours of the factionalists who split the communist movement in Korea and did great harm to the Korean revolution, waged an active struggle against their wrong allegation and personally hewed a true road to the independence of the fatherland and the liberation of the people.

The anti-Japanese struggle of the youths and students and people mounted high under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. Upset by this, Japanese imperialism further intensified the suppression of the communists and other Koreans in Manchuria carrying on the anti-Japanese movement from the latter half of 1929.

At this very time the Young Communist League organization of Middle School No. 5 in Kirin was exposed to the enemy, which was followed by the wholesale arrest of the members of the Young Communist League in Kirin. Almost all members of the League were arrested.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the leader of the Young Communist League, was also arrested by the Chinese reactionary warlords and put in the Kirin prison.

But no suppression and persecution of the enemy could break the firm faith of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the restoration of the fatherland and the cause of communism, his burning fighting spirit and his revolutionary mettle.

Even in prison, Comrade Kim Il Sung continued persuasive communist propaganda efforts among his inmates and prison guards.

Thanks to the persistent explanatory work of Comrade Kim Il Sung and overpowered with his lofty virtues and his noble character even Chinese guards changed their attitude towards the communists, kept Comrade Kim Il Sung in touch with the outside, and accepted books and articles sent from his comrades to him without check-up.

In prison, Comrade Kim Il Sung while continuing the study of Marxism-Leninism, conceived a plan to restore the fatherland through an active armed struggle, and put his heart and soul into establishing its guiding theory.

In the spring of 1930, Comrade Kim Il Sung was set free and stepped out onto a new battlefield with a far-reaching plan of the Korean revolution which he conceived in prison.

(THE PYONGYANG TIMES)

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DPRK Gov't Issues Memorandum

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not been turned into a durable peace up to date, 15 years after the signing of the armistice agreement in Korea, and the unification of the fatherland, the ardent aspiration of our nation, has not yet been realized though a new generation has grown up.

Owing to the ever intensified new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, a grave situation has been created in Korea, in which a war may break out again at any moment.

1

In the first part, the memorandum says:

Today, on the 15th anniversary of the realization of the armistice, peace in Korea is gravely menaced as never before due to the U.S. imperialist aggressors' moves for new war provocation.

The situation in our country is extremely tense owing to the frantic war rackets raised by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppet clique since the incident of the armed spy ship "Pueblo," in particular.

The intrusion of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialists into the territorial waters of our country was not only a wanton violation of the armistice agreement but also a gangster-like piratic act, a flagrant encroachment upon a sovereign state and a link in the chain of the premeditated manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists for the provocation of a new war in Korea.

The seizure of the "Pueblo" by the naval vessels of the Korean People's Army was an exercise of the legitimate right of self-defence on the part of the DPRK and a deserving punishment to the aggressors.

Nevertheless, no sooner had the armed spy ship "Pueblo" been seized thanks to the self-defensive measure of the Navy of the Korean People's Army than the U.S. imperialists openly "threatened" to invade the DPRK, while massing a big task fleet including the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Enterprise" in the sea off the eastern coast of our country and bringing a large number of fighter-bombers into South Korea from Okinawa, Japan, the memorandum notes and goes on:

During the period from January to March 20, that is, before and after the incident of the armed spy ship "Pueblo," the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed various armed provocative acts on over 2,000 occasions, an average of 25 cases a day, on the ground alone, and fired a total of over 40,000 shells and bullets into the area of our side on nearly 400 occasions.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, like a thief crying "Stop thief," "complained" before the U.N. about the incident of the "Pueblo," shamelessly scheming to cover up their brigandish act of war provocation with the U.N. flag and shift the responsibility for this incident on to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This reminded one of the very method employed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in unleashing the war of aggression in Korea in 1950.

In a recent few months, too, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have been rushing headlong as ever along an adventurous road, bringing numerous armed forces into South Korea and further strengthening a war posture.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors newly set up the advance command of the 5th Air Force in South Korea and newly introduced over 200 fighter-bombers and more than 12,000-strong armed forces into South Korea from the U.S. mainland, Japan and Pacific areas and brought a large number of naval ships including destroyers and patrol boats and also anti-air guns into South Korea.

Referring to the fact that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique at the dictates of the U.S. imperialist aggressors are running wild in reinforcing the armed forces and expanding military bases and military establishments on a large scale, the memorandum exposes that of late, the U.S. imperialists are even scheming to move the nuclear base in Japan to South Korea.

Only in one month or so from May to June, the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed provocative acts against our side by illegally introducing scores of tanks, armoured cars and guns of different types into the demilitarized zone on 11 occasions and continued the grave military provocative acts of firing a total of more than 20,000 bullets and shells from various heavy and automatic weapons at our side on 153 occasions, the memorandum notes, and goes on:

In face of such undisguised threat of war by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the Government of the DPRK has taken determined measures to defend the independence of the country and dignity of the nation.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea holds to the decisive stand of returning retaliation for the "retaliation" of the U.S. imperialists, all-out war for all-out war.

Today, peace in Korea is preserved only thanks to the patient efforts of the Government of the DPRK.

The U.S. imperialists must apologize to the Government of the DPRK for the fact that the armed spy ship "Pueblo" illegally intruded into the territorial waters of our country and perpetrated espionage and hostile acts and give an assurance that such criminal acts will not occur again.

The crimes of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialists which illegally intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, spied on important military and state secrets of our country and committed hostile acts have been fully laid bare before the whole world by the confessions of the crewmen of the ship themselves and various documents and material on espionage seized in the ship. This notwithstanding, even today, half a year after that, the U.S. imperialist aggressors shamelessly demand that the crew be sent back unconditionally for nothing, groundlessly alleging that the armed spy ship "Pueblo" was caught in the "high seas" and it did not conduct espionage acts and so on, far from making any apology or giving any assurance.

This further reveals to the full the brigandish nature of the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The U.S. imperialist aggressors must clearly realize that they can solve no problem with such method.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors can never get the crew sent back in any day, unless they make an apology for the criminal acts of the crew who intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and perpetrated espionage and hostile acts, and give an assurance that they will never commit such crimes again in the future.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, instead of assuming the responsibility for the incident of the armed spy ship "Pueblo," are stepping up war preparations by bringing into South Korea an ever increasing number of aggressor troops and running riot in their military provocations, using this incident as a pretext. This clearly proves that they infiltrated this armed spy ship into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a link in the chain of the premeditated maneuvers for provoking a new war in Korea.

2

In the second part, the memorandum points out:

It is a natural outcome of the policies of aggression and war doggedly pursued by the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the Korean people that peace in Korea today is gravely menaced and the danger of a new war has been created.

The memorandum exposes the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors have been stepping up the war preparations, systematically wrecking and violating the armistice agreement since its signing.

The Korean Armistice Agreement provides for banning of the introduction into Korea of reinforcing military personnel, combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons and ammunitions and other reinforcing military forces during the ceasefire "to insure a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea."

This notwithstanding, already on Jul. 31, 1953, four days after the signing of the armistice agreement, the U.S. imperialist aggressors were caught red-handed by a Neutral Nations Inspection Team while shipping into South Korea illegally 4.2-inch mortars dismantled and packed in crates labelled as "P.X. supplies" in violation of the sub-Paragraph 13 D which provides for banning of the introduction into Korea of reinforcing military forces.

The weapons and other combat material shipped in by the U.S. imperialist aggressors by means of swindling and fraud during the period from the armistice up to Apr. 15, 1954, counting only those disclosed by the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams, included 177 combat aircraft, 465 guns and howitzers of different calibres and 6,400 rocket guns of different calibres, 145 mortars of different calibres, 1,365 machine guns of different calibres.

With their violations of the armistice agreement being disclosed and exposed one after another by the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams, the U.S. imperialist aggressors began hindering the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams in their supervisory and inspection activities in every way.

In August, 1955, the U.S. imperialist aggressors instigated the South Korean puppet clique into launching threatening demonstrations in demand of the withdrawal of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams all at once and committing the outrages of raiding and destroying the billet of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams in the ports of entry and in June, 1955, they forcibly expelled these inspection teams from South Korea, the memorandum points out, and continues:

In June, 1957, one year after they expelled the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams from South Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated the perfidious act of openly declaring the unilateral abrogation of sub-Paragraph 13 D of the armistice agreement.

This was not only an act of crudely wrecking the Korean Armistice Agreement, but also a brigandish criminal act of grossly trampling underfoot even the elementary norms of international law.

Since they declared the unilateral abrogation of sub-Paragraph 13 D of the armistice agreement, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have embarked without hesitation upon the road of converting South Korea into an atomic and guided missile base.

The U.S. imperialists reorganized the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying South Korea into pentomic divisions and brought into South Korea the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division from Japan and reorganized it into a pentomic division.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors shipped in South Korea various types of atomic weapons and guided missiles such as "Honest John" rockets, 280-mm atomic guns, "Matadore," "Nike Hercules" and "Hawk" guided missiles and illegally introduced into South Korea hosts of up-to-date military aircraft and naval vessels of various sizes.

South Korea has thus been completely converted into an atomic and rocket base of

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In flagrant violation of the armistice agreement, the war-mania U.S. imperialist aggressors have brought into South Korea large quantities of new-type weapons and war materials to boost up their capacities to provoke a new war in Korea. Photo shows U.S. imperialist armoured personnel carriers being unloaded in Inchon Port, South Korea, ***WWP photo***

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the U.S. imperialists.

Along with the reinforcement of the armed force of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have concentrated their main efforts on steadily reinforcing the South Korean puppet army and modernizing its equipment.

With the war preparations being stepped up with rapidity, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the faithful stooges of the U.S. imperialists, clamoured in January, 1967 about "establishing military operational system conforming to the war time," ranting that it would be "possible to have a chance to unify by prevailing over communism earlier than expected."

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are expanding military installations in all parts of South Korea and tightening the "war posture" all over South Korea, while further militarizing the South Korean economy to meet the increasing military demands.

Today South Korea has become a huge army camp where a large amount of military forces are concentrated and everything is geared to the war policy of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are scheming to align the South Korean puppet clique militarily with the Japanese militarists and other reactionaries in Asia in order to make a more effective use of the South Korean puppet clique in their Asian aggression. It was for this purpose that the long drawn "South Korea-Japan talks" were brought to a conclusion in a hurry and the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" was cooked up under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism.

The Japanese militarists have already drawn up a plan to directly participate in the war of aggression under the signboard of the so-called "U.N. force" in case the U.S. imperialists provoke a war of aggression in Korea, and are pushing ahead with it secretly.

Moreover, the Japanese militarists are moving and deploying their "Self-Defence Force" to the areas close to Korea in anticipation of their participation in a war of aggression in Korea and staging "landing operation exercise," "mountain warfare exercise" and "cold-endurance exercise" of the "Self-Defence Force" in the area where the climatic and topographical conditions are similar to those in Korea.

Already in 1963 the Japanese militarists supplied the South Korean puppet army with over 23,500 transport vehicles and various types of weapons and military equipment and in 1966 they handed over to the South Korean puppet army more than 20 "M-48" type tanks and other military equipment.

The reactionary Sato clique are contemplating to supply the South Korean puppet clique with "Nike Ajax" guided missiles and "F-105" supersonic fighter-bombers.

All this is prompted by a heinous aggressive design of the U.S. imperialists to unleash a war of aggression again in Korea, using South Korea as an advance base and putting up the Japanese militarist forces as a shock brigade and to mobilize easily the military potentials of South Korea for their Asian aggression.

3

In the third part, the memorandum points to the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors have been incessantly committing all sorts of military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and thus put the Korean armistice constantly in an unstable state.

South Korean panzer unit in preparation of U.S. imperialist provocation of a new war of aggression in Korea

The Korean Armistice Agreement stipulates that the both signatories "shall order and enforce a complete cessation of all hostilities in Korea." (Paragraph 12 of the armistice agreement)

From the day when the armistice agreement came into effect, however, the U.S. imperialist aggressors fired shells and bullets toward the demilitarized zone and the areas of our side almost every day and infiltrated military personnel and armed spies to commit such hostile acts as armed attacks, storming, murdering, incendiarism and kidnapping.

Such provocations of various kinds committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors numbered more than 440 in one and a half year alone from the ceasefire to 1954.

The hostile provocative acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors have been ever more intensified as the days and years go by.

The provocative acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors amounted to several hundreds every year since 1955 and several thousands every year since 1960.

Enumerating some instances out of them, the memorandum points out that the military provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have been committed more viciously and systematically than ever before especially since Johnson, war boss of U.S. imperialism, crept into South Korea in October, 1966 and fanned a new war to the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and South Korean puppet army, making a round of areas along the Military Demarcation Line.

Recalling that the military provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors have reached a grave stage, growing in scale as the days go by, the memorandum notes:

It is proved by the fact that in one year from the time when Johnson, chieftain of the U.S. imperialist murderers, crept into South Korea to September 1967, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops fired toward the areas of our side more than 65,000 rounds of shells and bullets, more than five times those fired by them for 13 years after the armistice.

Underscoring that the reckless war policy of the U.S. imperialist aggressors was checked, frustrated and dealt heavy blows each time by the powerful self-defensive measures of the Korean People's Army, the memorandum says:

Various kinds of military provocations mentioned above and other acts of violation of the armistice agreement committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea numbered more than 59,800 cases in the period from the Korean armistice to July 20, 1968, counting only those officially protested against by our side at the Military Armistice Commission.

4

In the fourth part, the memorandum refers to the question of Korea's unification. It writes: For ensuring the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue, Paragraph 60 of the Korean Armistice Agreement stipulates that "Within three months after the armistice agreement is signed and becomes effective, a political conference of higher level of both sides be held by representatives appointed respectively to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc."

But, on Aug. 8, 1953, 10 odd days after they signed the armistice agreement providing for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, the U.S. imperialists concluded with the South Korean puppet clique the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty" stipulating the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops.

Following this, the U.S. imperialists resorted to all sorts of manœuvres so that a political conference might not be convened within the date prescribed in the armistice agreement.

Preliminary talks for a political conference were held in Panmunjom in October, 1953, thanks to the efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea but the U.S. imperialist aggressors sabotaged even it.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors unilaterally sabotaged the Geneva Conference for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question in 1954.

After the rupture of the preliminary talks for the political conference and the Geneva Conference, too, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continuously made persevering efforts to promote the peaceful unification of Korea.

Proceeding from the principle that the question of the unification of Korea must be solved independently and peacefully on a democratic basis, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea consistently held that a unified, democratic and central government should be established by holding a free North-South general election by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference after the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

But the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique refused the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea and a free North-South general election.

The memorandum refers in detail to the fact that the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique turned down the most reasonable and fair proposals for the peaceful unification of the fatherland each time the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put them forward.

The memorandum writes:

The U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique closed the door and refused any proposals that will be helpful to the unification of Korea, insisting that unification can be realized only through "U.N.-supervised election."

To begin with, however, the U.N. has no ground or authority to meddle in the question of Korea. The U.N. was reduced to a bellig rent party in the Korean War with its flag being usurped in the war of aggression of the U.S. imperialists against the Korean people.

In the light of its charter, the U.N. must not discuss the question of the unification of Korea, the internal affair to be settled by the Korean people themselves.

The so-called "U.N.-supervised election" is nothing but a farce for legalizing in the name of the U.N. the arbitrarily fabricated results of the "election" in which the freedom of the will of the people is suppressed with the threat of bayonets of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops disguised as "U.N. forces."

The U.S. imperialists have continuously brought the "Korean question" before the U.N. and forced illegal discussion upon it for the past 20 years, proceeding from their ambition to delude the world people and extend the colonial ruling system imposed upon South Korea even to the northern half of the Republic under the U.N. signboard.

Owing to such consistent obstructive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea and the peaceful solution of the Korean question, provided for in the armistice agreement, have not been realized till today.

As can be seen in the above, all facts prove that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are the very ringleader of the criminal manoeuvres, that are endangering peace in Korea and hampering the peaceful unification of Korea, consistently sabotaging and trampling underfoot the Korean Armistice Agreement and running wild to provoke a new war, the memorandum stresses.

Noting that it is attributable entirely to the premeditated, criminal war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors that today the tension has gone to extremes and a dangerous situation has been created in Korea, in which a war may break out again at any moment, the memorandum emphasizes:

(Continued on page 5)

Committee for Peaceful Unification of Fatherland Statement

Accuses U.S. Imperialism, Pak Jung Hi Clique Punishing Dr. Kim Dai Soo, Others

The Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland issued on July 15 a statement in denunciation of the crimes of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who, incessantly bent on the fascist suppression of the South Korean people, have recently again arrested and imprisoned Dr. Kim Dai Soo, professor of Kyungbook University, and other South Korean patriots and sentenced them to heavy penal servitude, according to information from Pyongyang.

The statement said:

The activity of Dr. Kim Dai Soo and other South Korean patriots is also a link in the chains of the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the entire South Korean people for freedom and liberation.

It can not be "crime" nor can it be an object of the fascist suppression. It is an entirely just patriotic struggle which deserves praise and respect.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique perpetrated the atrocious outrages of sentencing Dr. Kim Dai Soo to life imprisonment and other patriots to heavy penal servitude of various terms up to 15 years under the notorious "National Security Law" and "Anti-Communist Law," pointed out the statement.

Recalling that the barbarous outrages of the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who fabricated the so-called "case of the Operative Group for Communizing South Korea," the case of the People's Revolutionary Party and other cases to sentence a large number of patriots to capital punishment and heavy penal servitude and sentenced even members of the Society for Comparative Study of Nationalism, a pure academic organization, to capital punishment and heavy penal servitude, the statement branded these scoundrels, the fascist hangmen, as the most heinous enemy of the people.

The fascist suppression committed today frenziedly by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique is aiming at coping with the crisis of their colonial rule which is ever worsening owing to their policies of war and fascistization and at suppressing and obliterating the revolutionary forces which are rapidly growing and strengthening in South Korea, the statement said and went on:

Today the South Korean people are energetically waging the just anti-U.S., national salvation struggle against the enemy, mounting greater counter-attack upon the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique when they intensify fascist suppression.

Particularly, the South Korean people are today unfolding vigorous struggles of various forms including armed guerrilla struggles in towns and country, underground and in mountains, along the road of the South Korean revolution illumined by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

These anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and people will surely liquidate sooner or later the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism in South Korea, and the South Korean people will carry out with credit their historic mission in the struggle for the unification of the fatherland and for the victory of the South Korean revolution, said the statement and added:

Today, under the condition in which the fascist suppression by the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique are being evermore intensified, the South Korean people should fight for smashing the fascist suppression by the enemy and winning the democratic freedom and right.

At the same time, the South Korean people should wage an energetic struggle for the unconditional and immediate release of Dr. Kim Dai Soo and all other patriots who were illegally arrested and imprisoned.

The South Korean people must firmly arm themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and rallied firm around him, vigorously fight for the victory of the South Korean revolution and for the independent unification of our fatherland, stressed the statement.

The statement declared that in the future, too, the entire people of the northern half of the Republic will do everything in their power to actively support and encourage the righteous anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the South Korean people.

CHONGRYUN CSC Condemns Fascist Suppression in South Korea

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN) issued a statement on July 18.

The statement resolutely denounced and condemned, in the name of the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan, the fascist, repressive outrages of the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who recently sentenced South Korean patriots including Dr. Kim Dai Soo, professor of Kyungbook University, to life imprisonment and other heavy penal servitude and staged a murderous trial on July 12 by cooking up the so-called "case of wireless spy group" and "demanded" death and heavy penal servitude for 28 persons.

Dr. Kim Dai Soo, Others Given Fascist High Penalties

On June 18 last the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique decided at a murderous trial at the puppet Supreme Court to sentence Dr. Kim Dai Soo to life imprisonment and three other patriots to penal servitude up to 15 years on fabricated charges though the criminal nature of this vicious case for suppression had been exposed in all nakedness.

This is an intolerable challenge to the South Korean people who resolutely denounced the treacherous suppressive acts against the patriots including Dr. Kim Dai Soo and strongly demanded their unconditional immediate release.

As is known, the patriotic personages such as progressive university professors and intellectuals embraced in a revolutionary organization, Dr. Kim Dai Soo, professor of Kyungbook University, as the central figures, fought against the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the country-selling, treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the democratization of the South Korean society and the independent unification of the fatherland.

Deadly afraid their patriotic and righteous deed would arouse the people in a more vigorous struggle, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique arrested and imprisoned them by fabricating a groundless "case of spy ring" last year and brought them to murderous trials, brutally persecuting them, and in the end imposed such heavy penalties upon them.

DPRK Gov't Issues Memorandum

(Continued from page 4)

As the history of the past Korean War clearly shows, if the U.S. imperialist aggressors are left to perpetrate the frantic military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, it will inevitably cause a new war in Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently made all sincere efforts to strictly observe all the provisions of the armistice agreement and turn the armistice in Korea into a durable peace.

If the fair and reasonable policies of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea and the solution of the Korean question by the Korean people themselves had been realized, the entire Korean people would have long since been able to enjoy a free and happy life in a unified, sovereign and independent country, and there would never be such danger of war as created in Korea now.

It is crystal-clear that the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their aggressive policy are the root cause of all the misfortunes which is indefinitely keeping Korea divided and creating the danger of a new war there.

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops remain in South Korea, the South Korean people will not be able to free themselves from the misfortunes and sufferings of today, nor is it possible to remove the danger of a new war in Korea, realize the peaceful unification of Korea and ensure peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must give up at once their policy of turning South Korea into a colony and military base and acts of new war provocation against the Korean people and pull out of there forthwith, taking all their lethal weapons.

The withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea—this is the prerequisite to the peaceful solution of the question of Korea's unification and a strict requirement of the armistice agreement.

The U.S. imperialist aggressor army has no reason or ground whatsoever to remain in South Korea.

The question of Korea's unification must be solved by the Korean people themselves in an independent way and the U.N. or any other outside forces must not meddle in it.

If the U.N. wants to act in conformity with its charter and intrinsic mission, it should no longer be used as a tool of U.S. imperialism in aggression on Korea, must put an end to the illegal discussion of the "Korean question" held without the participation of a representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and immediate measures for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying South Korea under the name of "U.N. forces" and the resolutions of the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

There is no change in the past or at present in the basic stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to maintain peace in Korea and solve the question of Korea's unification independently and peacefully on a democratic basis in any case.

If the U.S. imperialists introduce more and more aggressive armed forces into South Korea and persist in kicking up the frantic war racket against the northern half of the Republic, ignoring the armistice agreement despite the consistent, peace-loving efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressors will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will continue as ever to wage a staunch struggle for the strict observance of the Korean Armistice Agreement and for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea in accordance with the requirement of the armistice agreement and the realization of the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is convinced that the socialist countries, the national independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the governments of various countries and all the peace-loving peoples of the world will direct deep attention to the grave situation created today in Korea and express active support to and solidarity with the just cause of the Korean people who are resolutely opposing the new war provocation manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism, strongly demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea and striving for the independent, peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Over Illegal "Decision" to Call DPRK Team "North Korea"

DPRK Olympic Committee Flays IOC

PYONGYANG, July 17 (KCNA)—The Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today issued a statement in connection with the fact that a grave obstacle has been caused to the participation of the team of our country in the Mexican Olympic Games because the International Olympic Committee named the team of our country "North Korea" at will and is imposing it upon us.

The statement reads in full:

The 19th Olympic Games to be held in Mexico in October this year are drawing near.

The progressive figures and sports lovers of the world hope that excellent players of various countries will participate in the Games and promote friendship and solidarity and display a high level of athletic technique.

Hoping that the Mexican Olympic Games will be held in a fair way on the basis of sportsmanship and the Olympic ideal, the sportsmen of our country are also speeding up all preparations to participate in the Games.

At this time, the Olympic Committee of the DPRK is faced with a serious obstacle to its participation in the Mexican Olympic Games because the International Olympic Committee arbitrarily named the team of our country "North Korea" and is imposing it upon us.

Stipulated in Article I of the fundamental principles of the rules and regulations of the IOC is that "... no discrimination is allowed against any country or person on grounds of race, religion or political affiliation."

The Olympic Committee of the DPRK presented an application dated Mar. 15, 1956 for admission to the IOC to participate in the international Olympic movement as an independent national Olympic Committee.

The Olympic Committee of the DPRK was put in an unambiguous term on the application for admission of the Olympic Committee of our country.

The 60th General Meeting of the International Olympic Committee held in Baden-Baden, West Germany, in October 1963 decided to admit the Olympic Committee of the DPRK as a full member in accordance with our application for admission.

But, as for the name of the team of our country participating in the Tokyo Olympic Games, the meeting demanded that it be called "North Korea" without any ground.

Therefore, the delegation of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK protested against this unwarranted step of the IOC and issued a statement on the spot, demanding its immediate withdrawal.

Thereafter the Olympic Committee of the DPRK proposed time and again to the IOC to correctly register and call the name of the team of our country participating in the international Olympic movement the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

However, the 66th General Meeting of the IOC held in Grenoble, France, in February 1968, continuously persisted in calling the name of the team of our country "North Korea" at the unreasonable insistences of some persons.

Yet, the IOC issued a statement at this meeting pretending as if it did not put politics into sports and allowed no discriminative steps against the national Olympic Committees.

The sports organizations and personages of sports circles of the world should not be taken in by such hypocritical act committed by some persons within the IOC under the name of observing the Olympic ideal.

The Olympic Committee of the DPRK, in its Mar. 19, 1968 statement, sharply denounced the unwarranted act of the IOC and repeatedly demanded it take relevant measures for rightly calling the name of the team of our country.

The personages of sports circles and public circles of the world who respect the independency of the national Olympic Committees and are sincerely desirous of the sound development of the international Olympic movement and friendship and solidarity among the sportsmen are actively supporting our just demand for calling the Olympic team of our country in its right name.

The International Soccer Federation, the International Shooting Union, the International Gymnastic Federation, the International Weight-Lifting Federation, the International Amateur Wrestling Federation, the International Amateur Boxing Association, the International Canoing Federation, and many other international sports federations have already corrected their miscalling the name of the team of our country "North Korea" in the past and rightly call it the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

But, the IOC obstinately persists in its unreasonable assertion totally disregarding the just will of the Olympic Committee of our country and the world progressive sportsmen and has not taken any measures up to this day for calling the team of our country in its right name.

This means that the IOC deliberately excludes best sportsmen of the world including our country from the 19th Mexican Olympic Games and hampers the successful proceeding of the Olympic Games.

Today each national Olympic Committee affiliated with the IOC participates in the Olympic Games and other international sports games and events with the name which it chose itself.

How to call the national Olympic Committee of each country and the name of its team—this is the right belonging entirely to the national Olympic Committee of each country, on which no one is allowed to infringe.

Accordingly, it is natural for the Olympic Committee of the DPRK to demand that the name of the team of our country be correctly registered and called the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and this fully conforms with the fundamental principles of the Olympic rules and regulations.

If anyone arbitrarily changes other's surname and name and imposes it upon him, no one in the world will resign himself to such insulting act.

Needless to say, it is self-evident that the national Olympic Committee of one country cannot accept the unreasonable demand of the International Olympic Committee that the name of its team be called not in its right name.

This notwithstanding, why does the IOC so persistently demand the team of our country change its name by all means, infringing itself upon the Olympic ideal and Olympic rules and regulations?

This cannot be construed otherwise than the scheme of some persons in the IOC to use sports activity for a sinister political purpose under the signboard that they do not draw politics into sports and, furthermore, the scheme they are hatching in conspiracy with the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys South Korean puppets who are viciously machinating to undermine the daily rising international prestige of the DPRK.

The Olympic Committee of the DPRK once again strongly demands the IOC cancel at once the illegal "decision" of the 66th General Meeting of the IOC to call the name of the team of our country by a wrong name and immediately take measures to rightly call it the DPRK.

By accepting our just demand, taking into deep consideration the obtaining situation, the IOC should make it possible for our sportsmen to be free from any discrimination and obstacle in participating in the forthcoming Mexican Olympic Games.

If some persons in the IOC hold to their illegal insistence, turning a deaf ear to our just demand, they will be unable to evade the responsibility for obstructing the sound development of the Olympic movement by drawing politics into sports and will meet the strong denunciation of the world people and sports lovers as servitors of the U.S. imperialists.

The Olympic Committee of the DPRK is firmly convinced that the sports organizations, national Olympic Committees and sportsmen of all countries who love justice and desire to see the sound development of the Olympic movement will actively support our just demand and resolutery fight for the immediate withdrawal of the illegal "decision" of the IOC on the name of the team of our country.

Another Korean School Built

A ceremony was held on July 14 to celebrate the completion of the building of the newly founded 2nd Santama Korean Primary and Middle School in Machida, Tokyo.

A grand ceremony for the completion of the school building of the 2nd Santama Korean Primary and Middle School in Machida, Tokyo, was held on July 14. It was built in the wake of the completion of No. 2 Study Hall of Korean University in Tokyo and the school building of the Niigata Korean Primary and Middle School.

The compatriots of various sections under the Santama Headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan erected this school building with patriotic zeal on a hill of Takagesaka, scenic spot of Machida City, Tokyo, as a gift to the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland. The three-storey reinforced-concrete building has more than 15,590 square metres of building site and 2,112 square metres of floor space.

This is another great success made in the struggle of Koreans here against the suppressive moves of the Japanese authorities and for defending the right to democratic, national education.

The Korean citizens and educational workers in Japan made up their minds newly to keep up their struggle in the future too, devoting their all to arming themselves thoroughly with the great revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and educating and rearing the rising generations as the sons and daughters infinitely loyal to the Leader and to defending the democratic, national education enforced under the constant, parental solicitude of the Leader.

Korean Athletes Here Support DPRK Olympic Committee Statement

The Federation of Korean Athletes in Japan issued a statement on July 26, fully supporting the July 17 statement of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which scathingly condemned the machinations of the International Olympic Committee to arbitrarily call the team of the DPRK to the Mexican Olympic Games "North Korea."

In the statement, the federation strongly demanded that the IOC immediately withdraw the illegal "decision" of its 66th General Assembly to fabricate a name for the team of the DPRK as its official name in the Games and promptly take proper steps to call the team of the DPRK correctly the "Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

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